CASHMERE BOUQUET

VIORIS.

contraband of war was issued this afternoon by Solicitor Penfield Goods subject to seizure were divided into the absolute contraband and the conditional or occasional contraband. In the first class were all materials of war. In the second were coal, provisions, naval stores, orses and mules, certain kinds of machinery and certain forms of iron and steel, destined for ernment is declared competent by Solicitor Penfield's epinion to determine what articles it will trent as contraband, its decisions being subject, however, if in plain disregard of international law, to foreible interposition on the part of neutral States injuriously affected. Only contraband of war on neutral vessels will be seized by United States warships while hos-

tilities with Spain last. The State Department this afternoon addressed an identical note to all the representatives of foreign nations accredited to Washington, informing them of the policy to be pursued by this Government in the matter of privateering and neutrality. This was followed by the sending of cable messages to all American Embassies and Legations abroad containing the same information for presentation to the Goveinments to which they are accredited. The statement was similar to that previously given in these dispatches.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON VOLUNTEER BILL QUICKLY ADOPTED.

THE HOUSE TO MEET AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORN-ING AND TAKE UP THE ARMY REORGAN-IZATION BILL A NAVAL AUXIL

LARY RESERVE MEASURE

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, April 22.-The House of Representatives to-day again exhibited a patriotic desire and determination to do promptly whatever may be necessary to strengthen the hands of the Administration in dealing with Spain and Cuba. The Senate amendments to the Volunteer Army bill had been the subject of an informal conference between the members of the Military Committees of the two houses before noon, and an agreement was reached which was quickly ratified. In the House the matter was disposed of in less than a quarter of an hour. Under ordinary circumstances it probably would have consumed as many hours as it did minutes to-day. Two hours later the Speaker interrupted the proceedings to receive a report from the Committee on Enrolled Bills and to sign the Volunteer Army bill, which soon afterward received the approval of the President and thus became law.

Again, late in the afternoon, Chairman Hull, the Committee on Military Affairs, after having caused to be read a letter from the War Department urgently recommending prompt action on the Regular Army Reorganization bill, asked unanimous consent that when the House adjourned to-day it be to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to consider and pass that measure. Members on both sides expressed a desire to have it considered immediately, but it was explained that as the Senate had already adjourned for the day out of respect for the memory of the late Senator Walthall, the final passage of the bill would not be hastened if action should be taken by the House to-day. The unanimous consent which Chairman Hull asked was then granted, and the bill will probably be passed by the House and sent to the Senate early to-morrow after-

While these proceedings were going on, Chairman Boutelle was busy summoning the mem-bers of the Committee on Naval Affairs to a special meeting to consider a joint resolution prepared at the Navy Department and transmitted to him, providing for the enlistment and organization of a naval auxiliary reserve to man the mosquito fleet. The members of this force are to be enlisted to serve for one year unless sooner discharged, and may be officered unless sooner discharged, and may be officered by volunteers from the merchant marine, or, when practicable, by details from the regular Navy. The number of men to be enlisted is left to the discretion of the President, and while in active service the officers and men are to receive the same pay and allowances as officers and men of like grades in the regular naval establishment. This measure will undoubtedly receive prompt and favorable considerations.

During the brief open session of the Senate the formal announcement of the death of Sena-tor Walthall, of Mississippi, was made, and ar-rangements were perfected, so far as the Sen-ate is concerned, for the funeral ceremonies, which are to be held in the Senate chamber to which are to be held in the Senate chamber to-morrow at noon. A secret session of two hours was held, during which the conference report on the Volunteer Army bill was agreed to, but no business was done in open session.

CAPT. SAMPSON TO BE REAR-ADMIRAL. A TEMPORARY "JUMP" TO AVOID SUBORDINAT-ING HIM TO OTHER OFFICERS.

Washington, April 22.-The Secretary of the Navy has efficially decided to appoint temporarily Captain Sampson, now in command of the North Atlantic Squadron, a rear-admiral. The nomination-for it is believed it will be necessary to make a nomination even for a temporary appointment-will be submitted to the Senate soon. By this action the Department will "jump" Captain Sampson, who stands third in the list of captains, over not only the two captains preceding him, but over the ten commodores of the next grade above and below that of rear-admiral. It is explained, however, that the appointment being only temporary, the superior officers will lose nothing by this, for when, he relinquishes the command of the squadron Rear Admiral Sampson will again become Captain Sampson and retain his number in the register.

tain Sampson and retain his number in the register.

The purpose of thus increasing the rank of Captain Salapson is to prevent the confusion and disarrangement that would result should he fall in with one of the other naval commanders now in North Atlantic waters. Having selected Captain Sampson originally for the command of the squadron, it is not deemed by the Department good policy to chance an unexpected change of commanders. But were Sampson to remain plain Captain Sampson and should Commodore Howeil with his patrol fleet, or Commodore Schley with his Flying Squadron, either by accident or by orders, come in contact with the North Atlantic Squadron, under the naval regulations the senior officer would command the entire force and rank Captain Sampson. It is to avoid this that the additional rank is to be conferred upon Captain Sampson.

A NEWFOUNDLAND STEAMER BOUGHT. St. John's, N. F., April 22.-The United States Government has purchased the Newfoundland coasting steamer Grand Lake, subject to the approval of the inspecting officers of the Boston Navy Yard. She is composite built, makes twelve knots an hour and, it is said, is to be converted into a gunboat.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Helps just where

Help is needed.

It purifies, enriches,

Vitalizes the blood.

· It cures all Spring humors, Boils, and pimples, That tired feeling. Lack of energy. SQUADRON OFF FOR CUBA. SAILED AS DAY WAS BREAKING

THE NEW-YORK AND THE BATTLE-SHIPS IN THE LEAD.

SEVERAL VESSELS LEFT BEHIND IN THE HARBOR OF KEY WEST-CUBAN PILOTS TAKEN

Key West, April 22.-The North Atlantic Squadron, except for the monitors Terror and Puritan and six of the smaller vessels, sailed from Key West at 5:45 o'clock this morning. headed for the Florida Straits. The skies were growing gray with the coming dawn when the fleet steamed awity, presumably for the shores of Cuba. Besides the two monitors the ships left behind were the gunboat Helena, the cruisers the use of the enemy. Each belligerent Gov- Marblehead and Detroit, the dispatch-boat Dolphin and the torpedo-boats Cushing and Erics-

Throughout the night unusual activity on the vessels of the fleet told watchers on shore that the long-awaited advance on Havana was near at hand About 11 o'clock a boat hurried from COMMAND OF A WARSHIP TO BE GIVEN TO HIMthe flagship with orders to all still ashore to return immediately to the ships. Midnight foun! the city empty of the gold braid and biuejackers with which it had grown so familiar. Except for one or two recalcitrant Jackies, whose convivia! patriotism had run away with their sense of duty, there was not a naval man to be found in town.

THE SCENE WHEN THEY SAILED. The departure of the fleet was not as imposing was something of a scramble in getting away. When all was ready the flagship New swung round and came well into the harbor. signailing to the other ships about to sail. After receiving responses she turned and head- dent. ed for the open sea, with the Iowa and the CONGRESS ACTS PROMPTLY. Indiana closely in her rear. The Indiana had been coaling at the Dry Tortugus, but was cabled for, and at midnight she joined the lowa and the New-York at the anchorage, in the cuter harbor. The gunboat Machias lay nearest to the three big warships, and was first to swing into line. She was followed by the Newport, which also lay outside. Of the fleet lying close to shore, the Amph trite was the leader. She lumbered along after the Machias, her immense guns stretching above her low freeboard. She was the first of the monitors to ioin the warlike procession. Then came the Nashville, her three smokestacks distinguishing her from the others, with the gunboa; Wilmington alongside. The Castine, which was next. looked small compared with the other members of the family. The Cincinnati was delayed a little time, as she was in the act of taking coal from a schooner off Fort Taylor when the signal to sail was given. But she got into the jagged line next. The other ships of the fleet followed in no very regular formation, as viewed by the shore spectators. The Mayflower brought up the rear of the parade. The torpedo-boats did not start until 6 o'clock, when most of the line was under way, but as if to exhibit their capabilities they darted ahead and were lost from sight in the forward group. FORMED IN A SEMICIECLE.

The monitors Puritan and Terror lay side by side coaling from a large barge which was between them, their decks crowded with officers and bluejackets observing the naval pageant. As the squadron neared the horizon it looked to those ashore as if the New-York was somewhat in advance of the line, with the Iowa and Indiana following on either side, but separated from her by a good stretch of water. The ships spread out until there was perhaps a distance The ships of the inner harbor had slipped out one by one and stopped at various stations until the entire formation was ready to move. Their exact order could not be ascertained from the shore, but from the highest place in Key West the line seemed semicircular. The ships that followed the three leaders were the cruisers Cincinnati and Nashville, the gunboat 'Vilmington, Castine, Machias and Newport, the monitor Amphitrite, the cable-repair boat Mangrove, the Mayflower, and the torpedo-boats Foote, Dupont, Porter and Winslow.

Following the warships was the fleet of news paper dispatch-boats, numbering about twenty.

CUBAN PILOTS ABOARD. Cuban pilots accompanied the squadron. Juan Santo was on board the New-York, Pedro Hernandez was aboard the Cincinnati, and Felize Losa was the pilot of the Indiana. These three men are experts in their business. They know the Cuban coast thoroughly, and have successfully landed fillbustering expeditions. On board the flagship is Captain Aranguren, brother of the late Brigadier General Nestor Aranguren. lie will pilot the fleet to Matanzas. The Cuban pilots went on board last night after 12 o'clock.

The Detroit sailed to join the fleet this afternoon. It is believed that one or two ships will be left here, at least temporarily. The Fern went to Tampa for ammunition for the fleet.

MORE WARSHIPS SAIL

cruiser Marblehead, the monitor Puritan and the Algonquin sailed this afternoon to join the fleet. The only ships of the squadron now remaining here are the Dolphin, the Terror and the Helena, all of which are likely to move within a few hours.

The United States Government has established a censorship of telegrams, forbidding the transmission of code message to or from Havana, This begins at once.

On excellent authority it is reported that the destination of the fleet is Matanzas.

MONITORS PUT TO SEA.

MIANTONOMOH AND MONADNOCK IN WAR PAINT -CATSKILL TO GO TO BOSTON. Philadelphia, April 22.-The double-turret

monitor Miantonomoh sailed from the League talend Navy Yard at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Her destination is believed to be Charleston. S. C. The Miantonomoh had on her war paint and is fully prepared for action. She passed Marcus Hook at 4:35.

The monitor Catakill, with the Massachusetts Naval Reserves on board, is ready for sea and will steam away from the League Island Navy Yard as soon as the tug which is to convoy her on the Delaware River arrives. The Catskill will go direct to Boston

Vallejo, Cal., April 22.-The United States monitor Monadnock has left for sea on her way to Puget Sound. In her coat of gray paint the Monadneck is not visible at sea a thousand yards distant.

THE PLUNGER'S TRIAL TRIP. NEW HOLLAND TORPEDO-BOAT TO BE TESTED EARLY NEXT WEEK.

Baltimore. April 22.-It was announced to-day that the submarine torpedo-boat Plunger, which has been building at the Columbian Iron Works, this city, from plans drawn by George Holland, the inventor, is now fully completed, and ready for her official trial and acceptance by the Government at any time. It is thought this will take place early next week at a point in the upper Chesapeake Bay.

The torpedo-boat McKee is also nearing com-pletion, and will be ready for delivery in a few days. A dock trial of her engines will be made to-morrow.

ANOTHER PRIZE TO LOOK FOR. THE SPANISH STEAMER MONTSERRAT ON THE WAY TO HAVANA.

Les Palmas, Canary Islands, April 22.-The Spanish steamer Montserrat, of 2,583 tons, which sailed from Cadiz on April 10 for Havana, touched here on April 13 and proceeded the same day for Cuba. She had on board a valuable cargo, a number of troops and considerable war material. The troops and war supplies were landed here, but the steamer proceeded with much cargo on beard for Havana, and would prive a rich prize for a United States cruiser.

HYGIENE OF THE MOUTH AND STOMACH.

The great importance of attention to the Hygiene of the mouth and stomach is insisted upon by the Medical Profession. No better means can be adopted than the regular use of about a wineglassful of "Apenta" Water on first

The mouth should be rinsed with it before drinking.

"APENTA

THE BEST LAXATIVE

OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.

WANTS ACTIVE SERVICE.

CAPTAIN BRADFORD RESIGNS AS CHIEF OF THE EQUIPMENT BUREAU.

CREATION OF AN AUXILIARY RESERVE

PROPOSED-OTHER NAVY DE

Washington, April 22.-There was a notable retirement from the Navy Department in the case of Captain Royal B. Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment. Captain Bradford is not only an officer of high scientific attainments, but also has great practical experience in naval as had been expected. On the contrary, there | matters. Although he has not held his present office long, and by custom is entitled to nearly three years of further service here, he has become so impatient for active service that he today addressed the following letter to the Presi-

I respectfully tender my resignation as Chief of the Bureau of Equipment of the Navy Department. It has been a great pleasure to serve during your Administration in my pending capacity, and I beg to express my thanks for the honor conferred upon my by your approintment to such a responsible

Captain Bradford addressed a similar letter to Secretary Long, with the addition of a request for command of a warship. The resignation will be accepted, and by virtue of his rank, as well as to mark the high regard entertained for him by the Administration, Captain Bradford will be put in command of one of the best available ships.

SECRETARY LONG'S PROPOSITION

The Secretary of the Navy has sent to the House Committee on Naval Affairs an urgent request for immediate action on a joint resolution he submits, creating an auxiliary naval force for coast defence. The first section of the resolution

That a United States auxiliary naval force for coast defence is hereby authorized to be estab-lished, to be enrolled in such numbers as the Presi-dent may deem necessary, and to serve for a period of one year unless sooner disbanded by the direc-

ficer detailed as the chief of the force, or by some other officer detailed. The officers and men composing the auxiliary force are to receivthe same pay and emoluments as those holding similar rank or rate in the regular Navy, and all matters relating to organization, discipline and government of the force shall conform to the regulations and laws of the Navy. The chief of the force may, with the consent of the Governor of any State, in a similar manner, enlist in the force from the naval militia of that State and report the names of officers for ap-

Secretary Long in explaining the creation of of three miles between the tips of the crescent. | this force says the purpose is to make up the auxiliary force from seafaring men who have served on tugs and small vessels in local waters. and whose services would be of more value in their own localities than on the high seas. He adds that there are many men who would not enlist regularly in the Navy for three years who can be counted on to join by short enlistments in the mosquito fleet.

It was the intention of the Committee on Naval Affairs to take up the resolution for action to-day, but it was deferred, and probably

will be acted on to-morrow. COAL DEPOTS NEEDED.

The Navy Department is prepared to take imantage of any action by Congress lined plans for the establishment of such depots and ascertained the feasibility of stocking them at short notice.

question of making coal contraband is awaited with keen interest in naval circles. Operating at the south of Cuba, as the Navy must necesat the south of Cuba, as the Navy must neces-sarily do if a complete blockede is to be main-sturdy Englishman, who is as bloff and candid as tained, the problem of supplying them with coal his name is common. The vessel was to have salled is a question of the greatest importance. This earlier than she did, but the Captain was detained may be done expensively and uncertainly, owing to the danger of attack by the enemy's ships ing to the danger of attack by the enemy's ships through the use of steam colliers sent from the United States. It is highly desirable, however, that in an emergency the ships may have the opportunity to draw on some part of the British coal supply in the West Indies. It is believed, however, owing to the guarded manner in which Mr. Balfour replied to the direct question as to the Government's making coal contraband, that Great Britain will adopt a middle course. She probably will refuse to allow the warships of the combatants to take on a full supply of coal at any British port. But, on the other hand, she at any British port. But, on the other hand, she at any British bort. But, on the other hand, she probably will allow any such ships arriving at her ports short of coal to take on a supply suffi-cient to take them to their next port, thus ap-plying the common rule of neutrality. The decision of the British Government that

the Spanish cruiser Audaz, now under repairs at Queenstown, cannot be detained under the neutrality laws, is not without some benefit to the United States, as the torpedo-boat Somers,

ine United States, as the torpedo-oos. Somers, just purchased from Germany, is in dock at Falmouth, England, repairing damages sustained in the passage from Germany. There was some fear that she might be detained. Lieutenant-Commander Cowles, who rendered such good service in running the little dispatch-boat Fern back and forth between Havana and boat Fern back and forth between Havana and Key West during the exciting days succeeding the Maine disaster, has decided that he prefers to take his chances in the fighting line. So, on his own application, he has been assigned to the command of the new cruiser Topeka, which sailed a day or two ago from England, where she was purchased for the United States. Lieutenant-Commander Winslow takes command of the Fern in place of Lieutenant-Commander Cowles, being detached from the St. Louis for that purpose.

Cowles, being detached from the St. Louis for that purpose.

Commander J. G. Eaton has been ordered to command the Resolute. Paymaster W. J. Thompson and the following acting lieutenants have been ordered to the St. Paul; William J. Roberis, George Young, J. A. Patton, Hiram Dixon and Ralph Osborn.

The naval officials feel every confidence in the ability of the Oregon and the Marietta not only to protect themselves from the Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario, but to destroy that craft if she ever comes within range.

THEY WANT ROOSEVELT TO STAY. THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY LONG TRYING TO INDUCE HIM TO RECONSIDER HIS PLAN.

Washington, April 22.-Considerable pressure being exerted to induce Mr. Roosevelt to reconsider his determination to enter the military service either in the regular or volunteer branch, but with what result is not known. Mr. Roose velt has rendered excellent service in the work f preparing the naval forces for efficient service in the present emergency, and it is be-lieved that the President and the Secretary of the Navy are both endeavoring to have him entinue on duty in the Navy Department

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, who came to the city on Thursday night, returned to Washington vesterday. This was his first visit home since the Spanish situation became complicated, and he expressed the wish that he could remain lenger, but official business, he said, made his return to the capital imperative. He declined to discuss either the war or his alleged intention of resigning his place in the Department to become a member of General Lee's staff.

eneral Lee's staff.

Assistant Secretary Howell, of the Treasury
lepartment, sho also came here on Thursday
light, went back to Washington yesterday

rising in the morning.

THE REVENUE BILL FINISHED

IT IS EXPECTED TO RAISE ABOUT \$100, 000,000 A YEAR.

Washington, April 22.-The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee com pleted the war revenue measure to-day and sent it to the printer. It will be gone over again to-morrow and probably submitted to the full committee on Wednesday. Several questions are still open. The bill as now prepared, it is estimated, will raise between \$95,000,000 and

\$100,000,000 annually. The principal decision made to-day was the definite determination not to adopt either of the substitute propositions, to put a tax on railroad and other transportation tickets or petroleum. It was decided, however, to place a tax of one cent upon chewing gum and two and four cents upon mineral waters, ginger ale and foreign and native wines, two cents on pints and four cents on quarts. These additions are made to the Stamp Tax act of 1866, which is re-enacted with modifications. A tonnage tax, which is expected to raise \$2,500,000, is also incorporated in the bill. The addition of \$1 per barrel upon beer is expected to raise \$35,000,000. The question of allowing a rebate on beer stamps is still open.

The doubling of the tobacco tax and the provision for a retail license of \$4 co are expected o raise \$30,000,000, and provisions of the stamp

tax over \$30,000,000

It will provide that the bonds shall be redeemable in not less than ten and not more than twenty years at the pleasure of the Government, instead of being five-twenties, as at first proposed. This change is made in deference to the wishes of the Treasury officials.

THE ALOEDENE SAILS.

MARINE AUTHORITIES DO NOT EXPECT HER TO REACH HAVANA-THE WARD LINE PRESIDENT'S EXCUSE FOR HER CARGO.

The last cargo of what might be termed contraband of war left this port yesterday on the steamer Aloedene, which, while a vessel flying the British Mail Steamship Company, which has been considered heretofore an American line under register of the United States, and inchientally receiving a sub-Alcedene left this port at 16 o'clock yesterday morn ing and had on board, in addition to her cargo of provisions for the Spanish Army, two steel armored cars manufactured at the order of the Spanish Government for military use in Cuba.

Whether she had on board other munitions of war

could not be learned, as she only cleared with a cargo of provisions, including thirty-five thousand ushels of corn, and flour, beans, bacon, cheese and lard in large quantities. In her manifest as filled no mention was made of the two armored cars, which had a conspicuous position on the mair deck, and the company sending out the freight have until Monday to file the complete manifest, showing that the cars were sent.

The Alcedene, as she left her pier at Wall-st. looked like a huge tadpole as she swung into the stream listing to one side by reason of the im-mense load she had on board. She was a dirtyooking vessel, and reminded those who saw her of a collier which had just taken a double load of safety is not believed, either by any person who is engaged directly in marine matters or by those who have carefully followed the present situation. An old ship chandler who is in business in South- cilities. st, carefully watched the steamer as she left her pier, and as she swung out into the stream, said: stopped under the existing circumstances. She surely has on board a cargo which would help the enemy. There is one satisfaction, however, and that is, that even if she is not captured before she The attitude of the British Government on the gets very far away from this port, she will at the people of this place have become accustemed least stand a good chance of going to the bottom,

at the office of the company and did not arrive at the pier until the gang-plank had been withdrawn

superintendent of the dock, who said to him; captain, she is waiting for you.

She always does, answered Captain Jones.

She never sailed without me. Just before he sprang aboard the steamer he turned to the superintendent and said. I don't believe that we will get to Havana, but we will follow our orders if we can.

If we can."

Mr. Smith, the manager of the line, was at the pler at the time of the sailing of the steamer, and in answer to a question about the steel military pier at the time of the sailing of the steamer, and in answer to a question about the steel mulitary cars, which had a conspicuous position on the main deck of the Albedene, said. "Oh, those are merely molasses tanks, and the holes in the sides are for the overflow and not to shoot out of." He then winked significantly and walked away, laughing over his unique description of the formidable military cars.

H. P. Booth, president of the New-York and Cuba.

If. P. Booth, president of the New-York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company, when asked yesterday afternoon to explain why the company had sent out the Alocdene to Havana with a cargo which might be seized as contraband of war, said: "If we had not sent the cargo on one of our vessels some other line would have taken it and forwarded all we sent to Havana."

His unswer was an emphatic "No."
"Do you not think it would have been considered far more pairtotic if your line had refused to carry the cargo of provisions, and the atmored cars, which every person considers as being designed to be used by the Spanish Army."

be used by the Spanish Army."
"No," he said, "I do not, as we had the contract for catryins, these supplies and were scheduled to sail our vessel to day, and so could make no other arrangements."



tured as a frolicsome playful little fellow, al ways smiling or laugh-ing, but with just a trace of malice in his make up.
This is the artist's ideal.

This is the artist's ideal. In reality, Cupid in these days is a matter-of-fact little chap. He is beginning to learn that life is not all a summer holiday. He is fast learning that sick men and unhealthy women have no right to tamper with love or matrimony. It is best for the human race that they should not. It is not a hard matter for men and women to preserve their

is far from impossible for them to restore it after it has been lost. That being the case, the modern Cupid is right in looking with disfavor upon matrimonial matches between sick men and unhealthy women. Ill-health in a woman is generally the result of some weakness or disorder of the distinctly feminine organism that is slowly sapping her vitality; at first, a little pain and slight indispositions which seem to her quite unimportant. They grow steadily worse until she suffers all the time from burning and dragging sensations, and occasionally has to take to her bed. Finally they completely unfit her for wife-bood and mathematical Properties. Favorite Benedet and mathematical Properties of Properties of Paracite Benedet and mathematical Properties of Paracite Benedet and mathematical Properties of Paracite Benedet Properties of Paracite Paracite Properties of Paracite hood and motherhood. Dr. Pierce's Pavorite Pre-scription is an unfailing remedy for ailments of this kind. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned in maternity and makes them well and strong. It transforms weak, sickly, nervous invalids into healthy, happy wives and mothers. Medicine dealers sell it. No honest druggist will recommend a substitute.

"Since I wrote you we have had a baby cirl born to us."
writes W. R. Malcolm, of Knoebel, Clay Co., Ark. "My wife
took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription during the expectant period and until confinement, and she had no trouble
to mention. A stonter, healthier child was never born.
Our child will be one year of agre on the 8th inst., and she
has not been sick a day. Has not had so much as the colic."

CAMP GEORGE H. THOMAS.

THE OFFICIAL DESIGNATION OF CHICK-AMAUGA PARK.

BUSY SCENES ON THE FORMER BATTLEFIELD-MORE TROOPS ENCAMPED-STRONG REA-

SONS FOR MOBILIZING AN ARMY THERE -THRONGS OF VISITORS-MEANS OF CONVEYANCE IN

GREAT DEMAND. Lytle Station, Chickamauga, April 22.—Chat-

tanooga has become a military centre, and its importance will grow as the mobilization of troops continues, but this point, where all troops for Chickamauga Park leave the trains by which they arrive from their former quarters, was the central spot to-day. There was activity at the station long before daybreak. The various commands which arrived last night made haste to settle down in the camp spots selected for them by General Brooke, and the early bird found troopers at work at the cars which stood in the

battle-ground station yards. There was nothing spectacular about to-day's work. No parades through the streets, no flags, no music-nothing but hard, conscientious work -and various organizations are sleeping tonight under the canvas which was packed and stored away in cars this morning. The station presented a perfect picture of military activity. Gangs of men handled the freight with the skill

of experienced longshoremen or baggagesmashers, officers stood by giving directions and ordering the various stores, equipments, ammunition, clothing or arms to the proper place, while other gangs of uniformed men, also under the command of officers who displayed a re markable knowledge of the locality, hauled the articles to the prospective camp, where other troops had already preceded them.

General Brooke's orders stationed the troops as follows: 1st Cavalry, Camp Dan Lamont; 2d Cavalry, near the 18th Indiana Regiment monument; 3d Cavalry, Widow Glenn's field, near the 18th Regiment monument; 6th Cavalry, Vineyard field: 9th Cavalry, west of Fenton's well 10th Cavalry, north of Park Smithy; Major Dillenback's headquarters, southwest of Mullin's spring; 1st Artillery, Mullin's spring; 2d Artillery, old Mullin's house; 34 Artillery, top of first ridge, east of George Mullin's house; 4th Artillery, McDonald field, and 5th Artillery, near

the McDonald house. General Brooke, accompanied by two members of his staff and General Boynton, was on the spot early in the morning, and gave his personal attention to the execution of his orders. Every man as he came from the cars saw the commanding officer, and every officer stopped to receive the General's congratulation on his arrival. The troops already here are from all parts of the country, and each new arrival asks those who were on the spot sooner how long they will have to remain, where they will go next, and all sorts of questions, but no one seems to be able to answer them. It is generally believed, however, that Chickamauga will remain a concentration point, and that a large number of the volunteers will be sent to the

REASONS FOR STAYING AT CHICKAMAUGA Mobile, Key West, Tampa and New-Orleans are already overcrowded, and have inadequate camp facilities, poor water and climatic disadvantages. If an army of invasion is to be concentrated, to be ready for active service as soon as the rainy season is over in Cuba, there is probably no better spot in the country for it than here.

Here are good water, and great quantities of it, natural drainage and invigorating breezes. it, natural drainage and invigorating breezes. General Brooke, in speaking on the subject today, said to a Tribune correspondent that he did not know the plans of the authorities on the subject, and was still uninformed as to the army of invasion; but he said: "If men are to be kept in this part of the country I know of no better place than this. I have been over the whole territory, and am sure that 50,000 men could be provided with good camp accommodations." General Beynton said that there had been some question as to the terminal facilities.

"There should be no fear on that score," he said "because it has been demonstrated that "b

said, "because it has been demonstrated that weeks. "Well, I did not expect to see her get away from cars can be unloaded as quickly as the freight can be carried away. There are platforms and sidetracks enough and to spare." It seems that the Government has taken this view of the matter because every train brings new troops, and to the news, "More soldiers are coming."

In order to be near the troops General Brooke will establish his headquarters here to-morrow near the Dyer House and the Lytle monument, where General Lytle fell. There is no house on the spot, but tents will be erected for those attached to the headquarters.

Thus far there has been no necessity for form- | ENGINEERS, STOKERS AND COAL PASSERS PREing brigades and divisions, but General Brooke had given out the information that as soon as the numbers warrant it such organizations will be effected. It is expected that the National Guard men who will respond to the first call will be mobilized here, and that they will be included in the brigades and divisions. The cavalry of the service has now the largest representation at Chickamauga, and arrangements have already been made for dividing the mounted forces into two brigades, under the command of Colonel Sumner and Colonel Hunt. The cavalry division will be commanded by

Colonel Arnold. NO PLAY TIME IN THE CAMP

While the 25th Infantry and one or two batteries were the only attraction at Chickamauga, there was a disposition on the part of people who went there to see them to speak of the fun connected with camp life and the pleasures of an outing in Chickamaura Park. That spirit has worn off, and the great throngs of visitors to the Park to-day were as serious as the men, who were rapidly converting it into a series of tented cities. There is not a suspicion of playnot the remotest indication of a picule spirit about the camps. The men go about their work seriously, and when they get a chance they slip away, and in large groups they linger about the monuments which tell of work like that upon which they are about to embark.

The roads leading to Chickamauga were more crowded to-day than at any time since the place became famous for the second time. At noon, although the weather was cloudy and suggested

became famous for the second time. At noon, although the weather was cloudy and suggested rain, not a team could be had at Chattanooga, and on the dusty road handsome private carriages from Chattanooga and neighboring places, rickety carts, omnibuses, improvised stages, bicycles, saddle-horses and conveyances of all kinds, of all ages and all stages of dilapidation headed for Chickamauga.

The first camp on the line interests the New-Yorker most. It is occupied by Battery D of the 5th Artillery, under Captain Frank Thorp. This organization, consisting of seventy-five men and four officers, is that which attracted so much attention at Madison Square Garden a short time ago. If the people who saw the men guide their galloping horses between stakes and swing the heavy cannon around like so many toys at the Garden could have seen them make camp and do soldiers' duty to-day, they would have been convinced that their accomplishments were higher than the show mark.

Beyond the artillery, near where McCook's corps of Sheridan's division distinguished itaelf, the 12th Infantry went into camp to-day. The visitors, who stood in great numbers near the field where tents were being put up, had to pass by the monuments erected to the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, the 4th and 2d Inpass by the monuments erected to the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, the 4th and 2d In-diana Cavalry, the 22d Indiana Infantry, the 5th Wisconsin Battery and the beautiful rider-less horse which was erected to the memory of

less horse which was erected to the memory of the 1st Wisconshin Cavalry.

This has been a great day for renewing old acquaintances. Officers who had not met for years came together at the little station, and on all sides one could hear greetings and words of welcome.

CAMP THOMAS. General Brooke said he would issue an order

to-morrow naming the camp at Chickamauga after General George H. Thomas. He said that he knew of no name so appropriate as that of the

LIQUID AIR.

cheapened the product that we seem to the vergs of commercial uses of liquid air, instead of regarding it merely as a costly scientific toy. A German chemist thinks it can be tific toy. A German chemist thinks it can be made into a splendid illuminant, and others are talking of its possibilities as a fuel. These are scientific dreams which may one day become realities; but meanwhile the public is taking advantage of a combined illuminant and fuel which is not a dream, but an accomplished fact. Gas for fuel, gas for power, gas for cooking, gas for lighting, gas for driving a dynamo, and furnishing the cheapest electric lighting—these are the phrases and facts which play so great a part just now in economic manufacturing and the phrases and tacts which play so great a part just now in economic manufacturing and housekeeping. No one who has not investigated the subject has an adequate idea of the way gas for these purposes is coming rapidly and uni-versally into use. Liquid air may be practicable some time; gas as a valuable industrial and do-mestic servant is already established beyond any present possibility of rivalry.

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man who had rendered such valuable service man who had rendered such valuable service
there. He said also that the 2d, 6th, 8th and
24th United States Infantry would probably
come to Camp Thomas within a few days, and
that brigades of infantry would then be formed
with the senior colonels in command. Colonel
Randolph, of the 3d Artillery, will be placed in
command of the brigade of Artillery upon his
artival from California.

FIRST CALL FOR STATE TROOPS. SECRETARY ALGER SENDS IT TO HIS STATE, MICHIGAN.

Milwaukee, April 22.-A telegram received in this city to-night from Grand Rapids, Mich., announces that members of the Michigan National Guard have been called out for service. This is the first call upon State troops issued, and is in accordance with a promise made by Secretary Alger to the Michigan State troops.

ST. PAUL'S MEN UNWILLING TO SERVE.

FER TO REMAIN IN THE MER.

CHANT SERVICE-AUXILIARY BOARD'S PROGRESS.

It was learned yesterday by the Auxiliary Naval Board that an unexpected difficulty had arisen regard to securing the services of the men attached to the St. Paul, of the American Line, which is being converted into a protected cruiser at Cramps' shipyard, in Philadelphia. When Captain Sigsbee took command of her he expected to be able to retain the engineers, stokers and coal passers, o whom between eighty and one hundred are em-ployed. The most of these men on the St. Paul and her sister ships are Scotchmen by birth, and by inclination prefer allegiance to the Queen to dentifying themselves with the United States Government. It was necessary for them to become American citizens to serve under the American fins, and they were made so by act of Congress. The majority of them are unwilling to continue in the hold of the St. Paul, now that she is being converted into a war vessel, because they believe they will be little protected and in great danger. It was said yesterday to be unlikely that Captain Sigabee will be able to secure the services of a majority of the men.

Captain Rodgers, of the Naval Auxiliary Board, fears that he will experience the same difficulty when he takes command of the New-York, which is expected in port to-morrow, and which will also go to Cramps' yard for alterations before joining the fleet. The St. Louis will probably be fitted up at the same place when she arrives in port. Naval Constructor Tawresey returned to his

duties on the Auxiliary Board yesterday from Philadelphia, where he went to look over the work on the St. Paul. When she went into the shippard it was expected that it would take a fortnight to fit her up. As she is wanted as soon as possible, Mr. Tawresey was consulted in regard to leaving out some of the work planned to be done upon her. He will go again to the yard when the New-

He will go again to the yard when the New-York and the St. Louis get there to see just what can best and most speedlijy be done to put them in shape.

The members of the Board yesterday inspected the Clyde Line steamship Comanche, and the Mallory Line Yessel Colorado. A reinspection of the speedy yacht Vamoose was also made.

The Comanche is 300 feet long, 46 feet beam and 26.3 feet depth of hold. Her tonnage is 3,272.

The Colorado is 305 feet long, 38.6 feet beam, 2.6 feet deep, and her tonnage is 2,755.

The Vamoose is 108.7 feet long, 12.4 feet beam, 2.6 feet deep, with a tonnage of 63. Frank F. Morrell now owns her. It is thought she will make a useful dispatch boat.

Another yacht under consideration is the Marietta, owned by H. B. Moore. She is 118 feet long. 18 feet beam, 7.3 draught. She is fleet and has made twenty knots an hour.

The Board yesterday recommended the purchase of the tug Honeybrook, owned by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. The similar tug Plymouth was recently purchased for \$100,000. The steam pilotboat Philadelphia, belonging to the Pilots' Association, in Philadelphia, belonging to the Pilots' Association, in Philadelphia, belonging capacity and an ecortic light pant. She was built for rough seas and is capable of a speed of fifteen knots an hour.

The Board was busy yesterday afternoon preparing a report of the work of the week to forward to Washington. A list of nearly one hundred vessels awaiting inspection is on hand. It is expected that two members of the Board will go to Lake File next week to inspect some yachts and tugs at Buffalo and Cleveland, unless it is found that they cannot be brought to sea through Canada in view of the declaration of war.

Durling & Damen, of No. 38 Wall-st., yesterday submitted a list of acveral yachts and tugs to the least of the control of them and tugs to the least of the control of them and tugs to the least and tugs to the least and tugs to the least and tugs at the submitted a list of acveral yachts and tugs to the least and tugs to the lea